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with home. The simplest and best  
way to do this while absent is to have  
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as often as desired.

If Minister Wu Tingfang meant all he

said concerning his regret at leaving the

United States, he must regard the change

in plan which enables him to remain several

months longer in the light of a re-

grieve.

When Abram S. Hewitt was mayor of

New York he declined to display from the

city hall the flag of any nationality which

was having a parade; it was therefore fit-

ting that national, state and municipal

flags should be displayed on his eightieth

birthday.

The weather man in Lincoln, Neb., has

discovered from the records of the bureau

that the corn crop is large or small exactly

in proportion to the scarcity or plentiful-

ness of rain during the month of July. The

normal precipitation for July being 3.32

inches, what an enormous crop of corn

those localities must have that had from

eleven to thirteen inches of rain the past

month!

The census bulletin on the manufacture

of liquors does not touch consumption, so

not much can be learned accurately of the

use and the cost to the consumer when

it is stated that in 1900 \$30,500,000 worth was

manufactured. It appears, however, that the

production was equal to about \$4.50 to each

inhabitant in 1900. That is a large amount,

but it is much larger when the consumer

pays for it, even if a large volume of

spirits is used in the mechanical arts.

In the struggle between armor for ships

and the gun to pierce it the latter seems to

have the best of it in the new fuse which

is the secret of the ordnance bureau. When

a projectile weighing a thousand pounds can

be made with unvarying regularity to

bore the best made and heaviest practicable

ship armor and to detonate only when the

penetration is complete, the armor makers

are confronted with a new problem. If

this fuse is what it is claimed no armor can

resist it, and goes a long way toward mak-

ing war impossible—the real end of all

inventions in guns.

The average South Carolinian is inclined

to criticize Lieutenant Governor Tillman,

who desires to be Governor, because he

did not knock down the editor who told him

before an audience that he was a liar. This

criticism Colonel Tillman meets by saying

that he is "an officer of the law and a

street brawl would have been most unbecom-

ing. My hands were tied. Promethese,

where bound, had his vitals eaten by vultures."

The explanation, inasmuch as he

calls his accuser a "vulture," may be satisfac-

tory, but his uncle, the senator, has

different views regarding the treatment of

a man who gives the lie.

One of the objections to the proposed

franchise to the Indianapolis Terminal and

Traction Company is its length. Thirty

years is a long time, and many changes

may take place in that time, but the value

of a property as an investment is its per-

manence, so that no company could afford

to make the expenditure that company pro-

poses if at the end of ten years its lease

would enable another company to enter

into its investments and profits. Much of

the argument in favor of short leases or

franchises comes from a class of critics who

could not invest in any useful enterprise

if they had the money to do it. The short

lease theory is based upon the assumption,

so far as traction railways are concerned,

in mind when he made his speech? Prob-  
ably not. Nevertheless, it was suggestive.  
And the fact that a rebellion has just been  
quelled down in Africa cuts no figure so far  
as future possibilities are concerned. For  
in this case Boers were conquered; next  
time people of English blood would have  
to be reckoned with, which is quite another  
proposition.

## INCAPABLE OF GOVERNMENT.

The frequent revolutions in Haiti, which  
stood in the way of progress, must recall  
the failure of General Grant to annex the  
island to the United States, and to regard it  
as a calamity for that island, whatever the  
acquisition may have been for the United  
States. General Grant thoroughly believed  
in the acquisition, but his own party in the  
Senate could not furnish sufficient votes to  
ratify the treaty, despite the fact of its  
large majority in that branch. Senator  
Sumner led the fight against ratification,  
holding that annexation would be an out-  
rage upon the "black republic." Carl  
Schurz and several other then Republicans  
who always held themselves wiser if not  
better than General Grant deferred his  
treaty. In the light of twenty-five years  
later General Grant was the actual states-

man.  
It would be remarkable if all the countries  
in Central America should be in a  
state of peace at one time. They are al-  
ways in a state of insurrection or revolt.  
The descendants of the Latins, they not  
only seem not to have the faculty of self-  
government, but the longer they try it the  
less fitted the peoples of Central America  
are for stable popular rule. At the present  
time Colombia is in a state of turmoil. The  
causes are so trivial that few outsiders  
take the trouble to ascertain them. All  
that is known is that a junta, from the safe  
distance of New York, formulates demands  
and finds men who will attempt to enforce  
them. Venezuela is having a larger dis-  
turbance than usual. Castro, the last man  
who elected himself by successful revolution,  
is unpopular, and justly so. In this  
country he would be defeated in an election,  
but the Central Americans have not the  
knack of holding fair elections any more  
than have the Democratic managers of  
South Carolina and Louisiana. Conse-  
quently, they go to war to change rulers.  
Just now it looks as if, by the election of  
war, Castro would be beaten. This turmoil  
which has been going on for months is de-  
structive to industry and business, and  
renders the elevation of the people impos-  
sible. Rich in natural resources, the Central  
American countries could support large  
populations with valuable commerce, but  
now they are of no consequence. So far  
from that, they stand in the way of their  
own advancement, one of them at the  
present time being disposed to hold up the  
construction of the Panama canal.

Entirely incapable of maintaining stable  
popular government themselves, the peo-  
ples of these so-called republics would be  
much better off if the United States should  
assume so much of a protectorate over  
them as to prevent the frequent revolutions.  
Such a policy would not probably be ad-  
vantageous to the United States, as it  
would add something to our burdens, but  
such an exercise of authority would be  
most beneficial to the Central American  
peoples. If it should be proposed what a  
wall the anti-imperialists would set up be-  
cause the peoples of republics had been  
denied self-government!

## WAGES AND EXPENDITURE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Whatever advances the standard of living,  
whether it be higher wages, fewer  
hours, wider opportunities for improve-  
ment, better housing, better food or any-  
thing else that lifts manual labor to a  
higher plane, benefits not only the work-  
man, but every other member of the social  
family. Consequently, any information  
showing the condition of wage earners  
should have an interest for all from an  
economic if from no higher point of view.  
In this connection that portion of the re-  
port of the Massachusetts Labor Bureau  
disclosing the standard of living of work-  
ingmen's families is the latest and most  
valuable information on this subject. The  
bureau recently collected a series of bud-  
gets of family income and expenses, cov-  
ering 152 families, selected at random in  
different parts of the State, all workmen  
in various industries, taken with a  
view of fairly representing general condi-  
tions. In every case the house was inspec-  
ted, the number of occupants and rooms  
is given with comments as to the character  
of the tenement and the furnishing. The  
condition of 125 of these homes is reported  
as good, the rooms being in good repair  
and the furnishings comfortable, while  
"fair" is the comment regarding nineteen,  
only seven are rated as poor and but one  
as bad. It is significant that against the  
homes which are rated poor is the com-  
ment, "Head of the family intemperate."

The next feature of the investigation is  
the incomes of the 152 families. It was  
found that the average weekly wage of the  
114 heads of families working by the week  
was \$13.75, while the average weekly com-  
pensation of the thirty-eight heads of fam-  
ilies working by the piece was \$11.12. The  
total average yearly earnings of each of the  
152 heads of families was \$594. In this con-  
nection the wages of the Massachusetts  
workmen are compared with the same  
class in the city of York, England. The  
statistics of the income of the English fam-  
ilies show that the weekly compensation  
ranges from \$4.50 to \$7.50. Comparing the  
wages of the highest class in England with  
the average wages of the heads of the 152  
families in Massachusetts, it stands \$7.50  
in the former to \$13.75 in the latter. That is,  
the highest in York, England, is \$4.04 less  
than the average in Massachusetts, or nearly  
54 per cent. more in the latter. It ap-  
pears that ninety-six of the 152 families  
lived for less than their incomes, forty-  
seven spent more than their earnings, and  
nine came out even. It would appear on  
the surface that the forty-seven families  
expend more than they earn in a year  
would soon lapse into pauperism, but the  
investigation is so exhaustive that it is  
ascertained that those expending more  
than they earned during the year were  
unfortunate in having illness or death in  
their families. It is interesting to note that  
those families having an income less than  
\$400 a year had a considerable surplus, and  
further, that expenditure has kept pace  
with the income, which indicates that the  
desire for better conditions is gratified  
when the incomes make it possible. It ap-  
pears that families have other incomes  
than the wages of the head, the figures  
showing that the heads of the 152 families  
earned \$90,287.88; the minor children \$13-  
107.35, while \$14,755.10 was received from oth-

er sources—a total of \$10,190.23, or an av-  
erage income of \$700 per family. In addition  
to the direct income of about \$232 derived from  
an indirect income of \$12,242 derived from  
boarders.

Another important classification is that  
showing the expenditure of the incomes  
for different purposes, from which the fol-  
lowing is taken: Subsistence, \$71,338, which  
is 55.43 per cent. of the income; clothing,  
\$16,490.15, or 12.51 per cent.; rent, \$15,593,  
or 12.43 per cent.; fuel and light, \$7,351.43,  
or 5.63 per cent.; education, churches, socie-  
ties, newspapers, etc., \$5,443.79, or 4.23 per  
cent.; care of health, insurance, \$6,096.77,  
or 4.73 per cent.; sundry expenses (comfort,  
mental and bodily recreation), \$6,096.77,  
or 4.73 per cent. The aggregate expenditure  
for these purposes by the 152 families was  
\$128,217.41, or an average of \$846.83 for each  
family. Rent in Massachusetts is a con-  
siderable item, taking 12.51 per cent. of the  
earnings of families whose annual incomes  
are under \$450; 17.51 per cent. of incomes be-  
tween \$450 and \$600, and 17.57 per cent. of  
incomes between \$600 and \$750. It is a sig-  
nificant fact that families having an in-  
come of less than \$450 show a larger sur-  
plus of earnings than those having more  
money. This is due to the fact that families  
having the larger incomes spend more for  
articles that are not strictly necessary, and  
having had a taste of such luxury, so to  
speak, they will have more. To illustrate:  
The expenditure per family having less  
than \$450 for education, church, societies  
and newspapers is \$6.16, and for "comfort,  
mental and bodily recreation, etc.," \$1.50,  
while the average expenditures of families  
having an income between \$450 and \$600 is  
\$7.44 for the first and \$3.91 for the last  
class of these expenditures. The annual ex-  
penditure of families whose incomes are be-  
tween \$600 and \$750 for comfort, mental  
and bodily recreation is \$5.18. Only thirty-  
seven of the 152 families did not expend more  
money for newspapers, ranging from an  
annual average of \$1.56 by those whose in-  
comes are less than \$450 a year to \$5.05 by  
those whose incomes are from \$600 to \$750.  
Generally speaking, as incomes permit, ex-  
penditures are enlarged in directions indi-  
cating a higher standard of living rather  
than surplus and savings. The expenditure  
for life insurance is much larger with those  
having the higher incomes than the pro-  
portional difference in wages would in-  
dicate.

The examination of the Massachusetts  
tables impresses one with the very small  
number of families who own the houses in  
which they live—only fifteen of the 152 own-  
ing or partially owning their homes. Such  
a canvass of the same classes of workmen  
in the manufacturing towns of Indiana  
would show a large number of home own-  
ers, which would largely eliminate the  
heavy expenditure for rents in Massachu-  
setts.

CHARMS OF PEDESTRIANISM.  
A writer in one of the current magazines  
eloquently and enthusiastically urges the  
advantages and charms of pedestrianism  
in the city. Praise of rural rambles is an  
old story; the delights of walking through  
country lanes, through woods and across  
hill and pasture have been pictured so  
often that every one, particularly those  
who do not indulge in such walks, is ready  
to agree to all that is said on the subject.  
When such persons read English novels in  
which young women think nothing of a  
five-mile jaunt every day and men, young  
and old, cover twice that distance in order  
to get up an appetite for dinner, they won-  
der how in the world these Britons can  
walk so far without dropping dead, but are  
ready to admit that, since they are equal  
to it, the achievement is quite praise-  
worthy. Vaguely, these readers wish that  
they, too, had the habit of cross-country  
walking without regard to weather—but  
nothing ever comes of the wish. When  
they read serious articles written in the  
interest of health, advising long and regu-  
lar trips into the country, they nod ap-  
provingly—but they do not follow the ad-  
vice. When the matter becomes personal,  
through the injunction of their own phys-  
icians to walk for health's sake, they ac-  
knowledge that the doctors are undoubt-  
edly right—but they do not take the pre-  
scription.

To be admitted to walk regularly through  
the city streets for health and pleasure is  
a variation on the customary exhortation.  
The writer who recommends the exercise  
does so not only because it is exercise,  
but every one not engaged in active phys-  
ical labor needs, but because, as he points  
out, there is much that is instructive and  
entertaining to be seen on any city street  
that cannot be thoroughly enjoyed from  
trolley car or carriage. Moreover, there is  
the great and obvious advantage in pedes-  
trianism that it enables one to escape the  
crowded trolley. He elaborates his argu-  
ments and dwells upon them quite un-  
necessarily, since every one will readily  
agree with him. Indeed, not a few, once  
their attention is called to the subject,  
will be able to discover benefits in the  
daily walk that he has overlooked. A sur-  
prising number of people who never walk  
half a dozen squares unless necessarily com-  
pelled, approve warmly of walking and are  
ready to give their reasons. Really, it is  
by no means safe to assume that because  
this magazine writer advocates pedestrian-  
ism so earnestly he is therefore himself a  
pedestrian. He may be a mere theorist  
like these others who read and commend  
what he says. He may be an altruist,  
anxious and willing to urge a good thing  
upon others which he is willing to deny  
himself. He may cherish a secret and in-  
placeable animosity toward trolleys and au-  
tomobiles. But, whatever his purpose in  
writing this paper, he will accomplish nothing.  
He will prevail upon no one to walk who  
has the price of a car ticket in his pocket  
and can find a trolley line running his  
way.

Country people in the United States, it is  
well known, seldom walk any distance out-  
side of their own premises. When no horses  
are available they stay at home. They do  
not need exercise, and doubtless they are  
wise to save themselves needless exertion.  
But why this reluctance of city residents to  
use their own feet upon the excellent pavements  
put down with so much expense to  
themselves? Who knows? There is such a  
vast deal of talk about athletics that the  
unobservant person might easily be led to  
believe that they are an athletic people;  
whereas, as a matter of fact, ten thousand  
men will look at a game of baseball to one  
who plays it; not one in ten thousand has  
yet discovered the charms of golf; a glove  
contest attracts a crowd of soft-muscled  
men; innumerable citizens, none of whom  
could knock a man down if he tried, read  
eagerly the details of a prize fight. And all  
the thousands, with few exceptions to

note, crowd upon the trolley cars, and  
packed in sardine layers, look pitifully  
as they pass on the man who plops along  
upon his own two feet. If asked why they  
do not walk probably a few would lay the  
blame upon their climate. When it is not  
too warm it is too cold, they will say; at  
least the weather is seldom just as it should  
be. The others, the vast majority, will  
frankly admit that they cannot spare the  
time. They cannot afford to spend an  
hour in going from one place to another  
when they can get there in a quarter of  
that time, or less. To do so would seem  
an inexcusable waste of valuable minutes.  
In short, with all the modern means of  
rapid transit at their command, they can-  
not bring themselves willingly to lose time  
that might be utilized in more agreeable  
if not more profitable ways. But every  
last one of these persons will cheerfully  
admit that walking is a mighty good thing  
—for other people.

MAGAZINE POETRY.  
Most people who read the magazines must  
often have wondered upon what principle  
the editors of those periodicals select their  
poetry. Some have settled upon a theory  
that verses whose meaning is most obscure  
have the best chance for acceptance. That  
there is some basis for this view must be  
admitted by one who tries the experiment  
of reading aloud the dark metrical com-  
position and getting the views of his audience  
as to their meaning. Commonly there is a  
wide difference of opinion. However, on the  
other hand, there is an occasional poem of  
such simplicity of thought and expression—  
the simplicity call it simplicity—that its  
meaning is obvious to the dullest reader,  
even if the poetry supposed to be concealed  
in it is not. This shows that obscurity is  
not invariably demanded. Another theory  
advanced by certain critics is that inas-  
much as editors, owing to mere human lim-  
itations, cannot be familiar with all the  
verse that was ever written, they choose  
only those offerings in whose writers they  
have confidence, or which in themselves  
have such marked peculiarities of style or  
expression as to prove that they are not  
plagiarisms, since no two persons could ever  
possibly have thought sufficiently well of  
them—the one to write, the other to copy  
them. Upholders of these theories will  
perhaps pause in momentary wonder as to  
which is correct when they read the verses  
in the current number of Harper's Maga-  
zine, entitled "Of the Leaves." Whatever  
the lines may mean, they most assuredly  
never would have been written had not  
Sidney Lanier's beautiful "Ballad of the  
Trees and the Master" been written first.  
Not that the theme is similar; it is widely  
different. Nevertheless, the measure is the  
same, and any merit the Harper production  
might have is lost in the irritating suggest-  
iveness it carries of the other poem. It is  
a poet's recognized right, it is said, to use  
any form of verse that suits him, and to  
borrow it where he may, but whether it is  
in good taste to exercise this liberty in all  
cases is quite another question. The edi-  
tor of Harper was presumably pleased with  
these lines:

"O leaves with pretty whispering speech,  
O leaves with little language gay,  
What more saw you to-day?  
We saw the man's heart bleed awhile,  
We saw him play on a reed awhile,  
And he laid him down on the mead awhile,  
Till death took him away!"

But did the editor not know that the echo  
in the inferior poem of the greater one  
would make the inferior more marked?  
For readers who were not blind to him,  
The little gay leaves were kind to him,  
The trolley-train had a mind to him,  
When into the woods he came.

And then they would wonder why the  
other was written—and published.  
WHY?  
In one of the chapters in his recent vol-  
ume of miscellaneous essays Mr. Herbert  
Spencer describes, with an air of much seri-  
ousness, his little rule for obtaining a cer-  
tification of character when in the company  
of women. At one summer resort which  
was accustomed to visit many women con-  
gregated and he intimates delicately that  
their conversation was at times beyond his  
strength to bear. Had he expressed him-  
self in crude American vernacular he would  
have said that they made him tired. On  
such occasions it was this silly old man's  
reprehensible practice to secure silence by  
putting to these ladies a series of unan-  
swerable questions—unanswerable at least  
by them—as, "How is the lark able to  
soar high in the air for a long period and  
sing at the same time?" "Why is a highway  
cut below the surface of the adjacent land  
where it goes over a hill, while on the low-  
lands it is on a level with the adjoining  
fields?" "Why do horses and cattle drink  
by suction, while cats and dogs take water  
into their mouths by lapping with their  
tongues?" "Why do some animals have  
their eyes almost directly in front, while  
those of others are at the sides of their  
heads?" "Why does a goose waddle?" and  
so on and so on. No doubt, out of his  
vast scientific lore he might have made this  
list of questions endless. Possibly he asked  
them why it is that milk sours during a  
thunder storm. At all events, some one,  
possibly one of his victims, has been seek-  
ing light on this mystery, and a writer in  
a London paper undertakes to answer it. It  
appears, according to this learned explana-  
tion, that the souring is due to "swift  
variations in the electrical tension of the  
atmosphere, that is to say, electrical dif-  
ferences of potential, which give a stimu-  
lus to bacteriological agencies, these in  
turn causing changes in the milk." In  
other words, put into simple form, the thun-  
der storm scurs the milk—which is what  
was suspected all along. The illumination  
science can throw on "Bon-Humour" is  
indeed amazing. If Herbert Spencer were  
equally luminous in explaining his problems  
to the ladies of his circle—in case he finally  
relinquished and did explain—the chances are  
that they set him down as an extremely ir-  
ritating person.

## NEW PHASE OF WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

The curious feature in the question of  
women's rights just brought before the  
United States Supreme Court from Col-  
orado is that it originates, not with women,  
but with a man belonging to a class of citi-  
zens not commonly regarded as champions  
of feminine privilege, namely, a saloon  
keeper. This citizen questions the constitu-  
tionality of the law forbidding women to  
patronize saloons and wineries where they  
please and forbidding saloon keepers to  
sell liquors to female visitors. He con-  
tends that he has as much right to sell to  
women as to men, and that they have as  
much right to drink liquor as men have. He  
also claims that the right of equal suffrage  
enjoyed by Colorado women puts them on  
the same footing as men in all respects, and

that they are therefore "entitled to the  
pursuit of happiness and the same rational  
enjoyment as their brothers." The local  
court sustained his argument, but the State  
Supreme Court overruled it; hence the ap-  
peal to the highest tribunal.

Now, it may be assumed that the major-  
ity of women, even those who have the  
privilege of voting in Colorado, are not  
personally interested in this phase of "equal  
rights." Whatever their constitutional or  
civil rights may or may not be this ma-  
jority will hold that they have no moral  
right to patronize saloons. They would  
like to extend this prohibition as to pur-  
chase and sale of liquors, which now affects  
women only, to include men as well. But  
there may be some among the women who  
would never dream of entering a saloon  
who have enough of the abstract sense of  
justice to see that the saloon keeper's con-  
stitution has at least a basis of sound rea-  
son. And it is reasonably certain that he  
would never have begun his legal contest  
had he not been satisfied that there were  
enough women ready to patronize him to  
make his inability to serve them a direct  
source of loss. The complication into which  
the suit brings the voting women of Colo-  
rado is amusing. Their contention is  
"equal rights," and though they may not,  
as a rule, wish to pursue happiness in the  
direction of a saloon, the equal rights  
theory carried to its logical conclusion  
should lead them to demand the privilege  
of doing so. It would be interesting to  
know if any of them are standing back of  
this saloon keeper with moral and financial  
support; not having quite the courage of  
conviction which would enable them to  
make the fight openly. Such a situation is  
impossible, for the ways of politics are  
devious, and woman, having once entered  
upon them, cannot always be certain of  
"walking in the light."

The Board of Public Works has made a  
good bargain for the city in the franchise  
granted the Indianapolis Terminal and  
Traction Company. In fact, it is much  
more favorable to the city than it was be-  
lieved such a company could afford to give.  
Fortunately for the city, as well as the  
company, the latter has been represented by  
two progressive and large-minded men  
in Messrs. McGowan and McCulloch, who  
have forced the value of such a franchise  
in the constant growth of Indianapolis and  
the great value of the interurban lines in  
the near future. Now that the agreement  
has been made the City Council should lose  
no time in giving it validity. To daily with  
other propositions by those who have no  
lines of street railway in the city, because  
they make attractive offers, will simply de-  
lay the completion of the enterprise which  
the franchise negotiated by the Board of  
Public Works insures.

The Governor of North Carolina has  
called upon the Governor of Massachusetts  
for a man who is alleged to have committed  
a crime in the former State. The Boston  
Herald says there is danger of the man be-  
ing lynched if given up, and the call of the  
Governor of North Carolina will not be  
complied with. That paper adds that "the  
more approved view is that the executive of  
a State applied to has a discretion regard-  
ing the returning of an alleged criminal." The  
Governor Rice, of Massachusetts, is quoted  
as refusing to give up a man on a Gov-  
ernor's requisition on the ground that he  
had reason to believe it was the inten-  
tion of those attempting to gain possession  
of the man to try him for a different offense  
than that alleged against him in the applica-  
tion.

A contributor to Macmillan's Magazine  
protests against the American writers who  
he finds in books and even in sacred news-  
paper editorials by English writers. He  
specifies "boom," "slump," "disgruntle" and  
"sizzling," and while he acknowledges,  
reluctantly, that these are picturesque and  
significant when used colloquially by Ameri-  
cans, he considers them "kindergarten" in  
place in English print, even when in-  
closed apologetically within quotation  
marks. He also mentions various phrases  
which he finds objectionable, as indeed they  
are—"he refuses himself," for ex-  
ample; but these are not, as he asserts,<